


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System Program: BA LLB/BBA LLB/B Com LLB Spez Course Code: CLCC 5006		Semester: X Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: Attempt all Questions.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Fill in the blank: - In the Mughal Era Advocates were referred to as _____.	02	CO1
Q2	Using insulting language against the Judge amounts to Contempt of Court. (TRUE/ FALSE)	02	CO1
Q3	Fill in the blank: - In the case of criminal contempt, other than a contempt referred to in section 14, the Supreme Court or the High Court may take action on its own motion or on a motion made by_____.	02	CO1
Q4	Fill in the blank: - A State Bar Council must have a _____ to transfer a complaint to the Disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council.	02	CO1
Q5	Identify the various classes of Advocates according to the Advocates Act, 1961.	02	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Distinguish between an Advocate and a Legal practitioner in the light of the Advocates Act, 1961.	05	CO2
Q7	Discuss the Qualifications and disqualifications of a person to be enrolled as an Advocate according to the Advocates Act, 1961.	05	CO2
Q8	Explain the importance of pro bono services provided by lawyers to the weaker and needy section of society. Why has this concept not gained much prominence in India?	05	CO2
Q 9	Describe any 05 Lamps of Advocacy.	05	CO2

SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Examine the defences available against Contempt of Court. Support your answer with the help of relevant case laws.	10	CO3
Q 11	Analyze the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Jamshed Ansari v High Court of Allahabad in which it was held that "the right to practise is not an absolute right."	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>The case of Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal vs. Union of India and another, decided on 17th December 2002 by the Supreme Court of India, holds significant importance in the legal landscape of India. This case revolves around the contentious issue of whether lawyers have the right to go on strike and the impact of such strikes on the administration of justice.</p> <p>The case sheds light on the delicate balance between the rights of lawyers to express their grievances and the fundamental right of litigants to access a speedy trial.</p> <p>a) Applying the relevant laws discuss whether advocates can go on a strike or not.</p> <p>b) Also critically analyze the judgement of the above-mentioned case.</p>	12.5 + 12.5 = 25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Advocate Gyaneshwar, a prominent AOR, in a dowry case, has multiple complaints of professional misconduct against him for misbehaving in the courtroom. Keeping his seniority in mind the Court sends him to the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India. The disciplinary committee has now to hear the matter for Adv. Gyaneshwar. Applying the laws in hand, discuss:</p> <p>1. The Power of the Disciplinary Committee and its various functions.</p> <p>2. The function and role of other committees constituted under the Bar Council of India.</p>	12.5 + 12.5 = 25	CO4